

THE

identical concentration to ~~a~~ method, according to one of
claims 2 to 8, B) the reduction of the light absorption or
light emission per time unit is determined for each pro-
spective thrombin inhibitor and compared to the light ab-
sorption or light emission per time unit of a given, prefera-
bly identical concentration of hirudin determined under
identical conditions, C) those prospective thrombin inhibi-
tors are selected the reduction of the light absorption or
light emission of which per time unit corresponds to at least
10 10 % of the corresponding reduction when hirudin is used.

For the test kit according to the invention and the
thrombin inhibitors found according to the invention apply
the detailed explanations as given above for the method ac-
cording to the invention.

15 As far as meizothrombin or Mtdesfgl, resp., is used,
this can commercially be bought, for instance from Penta-
pharm AG, Switzerland, can however also be produced at
immobilized ecarin according to the statement in document
US-A-5,547,850.

20 The devices to be used for the invention are for in-
stance semi or fully automatic coagulation devices being
present anyway. These may for instance be automatic co-
agulation analyzers of the type Sysmex CA-500 or S2000 of
the company Dade-Behring or of the type Electra 2000. In
25 the CA-500, the light emitted by a LED is sent through a
filter (405 nm) and then through the sample. The CA-500
determines in the chromogenic channel the variation or re-
duction of the light absorption of dyes, as for instance pNA
(p-nitroaniline). If there is for instance hirudin in a sample,
30 the generated or added meizothrombin or Mtdesfgl, resp., is
inactivated, with the consequence of a thereby inhibited
pNA release. The as such differently behaving (changing)
optical density of the sample is recorded by a photodiode,
and is evaluated. The monitored change in the light absorp-
35 tion is inversely proportional to the hirudin activity.